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Claude Bernard

Claude Bernard and pupils painting

Claude Bernard , 12 July 1813 – 10 February 1878) was a French physiologist. Historian I. Bernard Cohen of Harvard University called Bernard "one of the greatest of all men of science". Among many other accomplishments, he was one of the first to suggest the use of blind experiments to ensure the objectivity of scientific observations. He originated the term milieu intérieur, and the associated concept of homeostasis (the latter term being coined by Walter Bradford Cannon).

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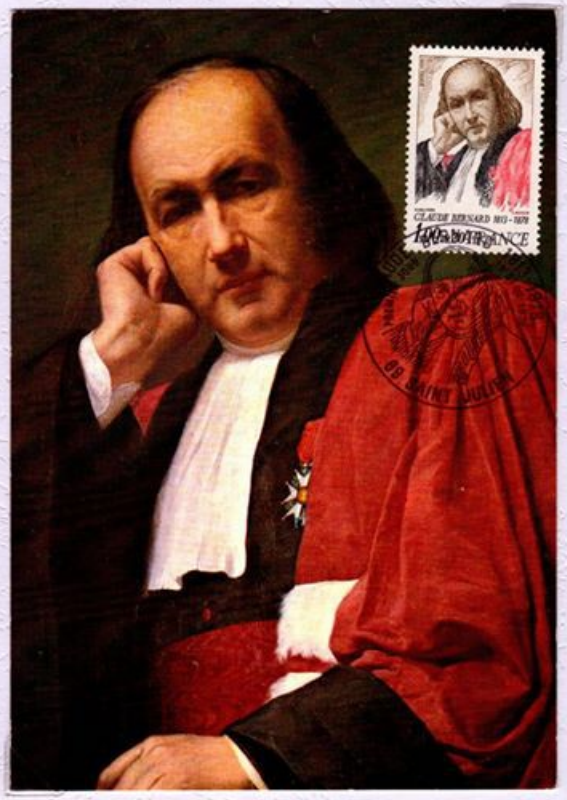

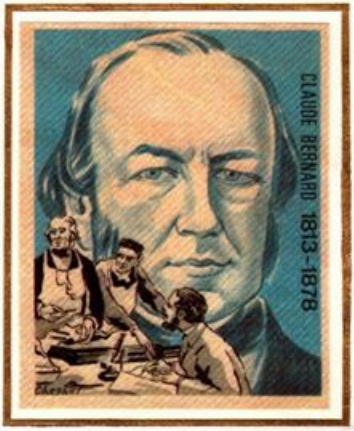

FIRST DAY COVER
MARQUE DÉPOSÉE

CLAUDE BERNARD 1813-1878
69 SAINT JULIEN

PREMIER JOUR
D'EMISSION
FIRST DAY COVER

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Claude Bernard

FISIOLOGO Y MEDICO FRANCES
1813 - 1878
DESCUBRIO LOS VASOS
CONSTRICTORES Y LA FORMACION
DEL AZUCAR EN EL ORGANISMO
DE LOS ANIMALES.

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Theodor Billroth

Theodor Billroth Operating
by Adalbert Seligmann

Christian Albert Theodor Billroth (26 April 1829 – 6 February 1894) was a Prussian-born Austrian surgeon and amateur musician. As a surgeon, he is generally regarded as the founding father of modern abdominal surgery.

While in Zurich, Billroth published his classic textbook Die allgemeine chirurgische Pathologie und Therapie (General Surgical Pathology and Therapy) (1863). At the same time he introduced the concept of audits, publishing all results, good and bad, which automatically resulted in honest discussion on morbidity, mortality, and techniques – with resultant improvements in patient selection.

Billroth was instrumental in establishing the first modern school of thought in surgery. He had radical ideas on surgical training, advocating a prolonged surgical apprenticeship on completion of medical studies consisting of preliminary work in hospitals followed by performing operations on cadavers and experimental animals.

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Guyon

Jean Casimir Félix Guyon (21 July 1831 – 2 August 1920) was a French surgeon and urologist born in Saint-Denis, Ile-Bourbon (Réunion).

He studied medicine in Paris, receiving his doctorate in 1858. He was appointed médecin des hôpitaux in 1864, and was later a professor of surgical pathology (from 1877) and genitourinary surgery (from 1890) at the University of Paris. In 1878 he became a member of the Académie de Médecine. At Hôpital Necker he held clinics that were attended by students worldwide

In 1907, he along with urologists from Europe, the United States and South America established the Association Internationale d'Urologie. In 1979 he was commemorated on a postage stamp, issued by France on the occasion of the 18th Congress of the Association Internationale d'Urologie, held in Paris. The Hôpital Félix Guyon, located in Saint-Denis, Réunion, is named in his honour.

Although he was primarily known for work with genitourinary anatomy, Guyon is credited with the discovery of the ulnar canal at the wrist. This canal channels blood vessels and the ulnar nerve from the forearm to the hand, and is now known as Guyon's canal. Ulnar nerve compression at this location is sometimes referred to as "Guyon's tunnel syndrome".

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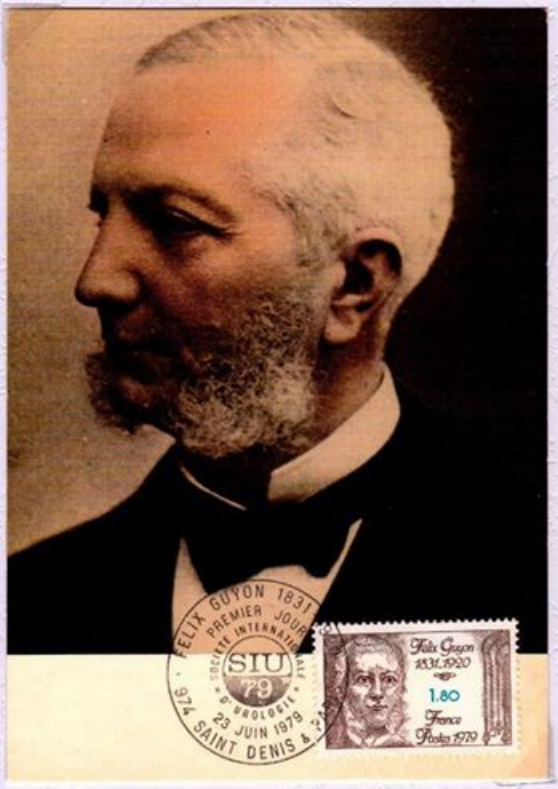

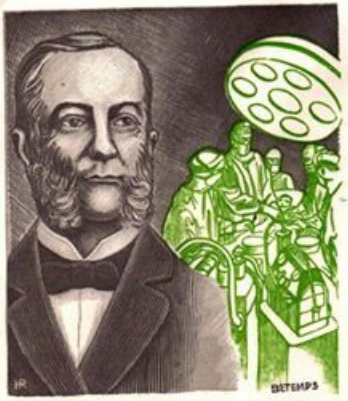

Félix GUYON - Chirurgien urologiste français
né en 1831 à Saint-Denis de la Réunion

PREMIER JOUR
D'ÉMISSION
FIRST DAY COVER

Editions J.F. Courbevoie

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N° 506 du catalogue CEF

félix guyon

Félix Guyon, né en 1831 à Saint-Denis de la Réunion, était reçu, à trente-deux ans, professeur agrégé à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris. Il devenait, en 1876, le premier titulaire de la nouvelle chaire de clinique des voies urinaires, ouverte à l'hôpital Necker.

C'est là que ses travaux et son enseignement firent de l'urologie une véritable spécialité médico-chirurgicale, qui comprend l'étude et le traitement des maladies humaines du système urinaire et de l'appareil génital.

Surnommé le «père de l'urologie moderne», il reçut à Necker les plus importants spécialistes du monde : il se trouva ainsi à l'origine de la création de la Société internationale d'urologie, et fut tout naturellement appelé à en présider en 1908 à Paris le premier Congrès.

Il y avait déjà trente ans, à cette époque, qu'il faisait partie de l'Académie de Médecine, qu'il présidait depuis 1901. Il avait été aussi reçu en 1892 à l'Académie des Sciences, et porté à sa présidence en 1913, sept ans avant sa mort, survenue à Paris en 1920.

Depuis l'époque où Guyon utilisait les instruments que l'on voit à droite de la figurine, l'urologie n'a cessé de pregresser, éclairée par l'emploi de l'urographie, qui fut présentée, il y a juste cinquante ans, au congrès de Munich.

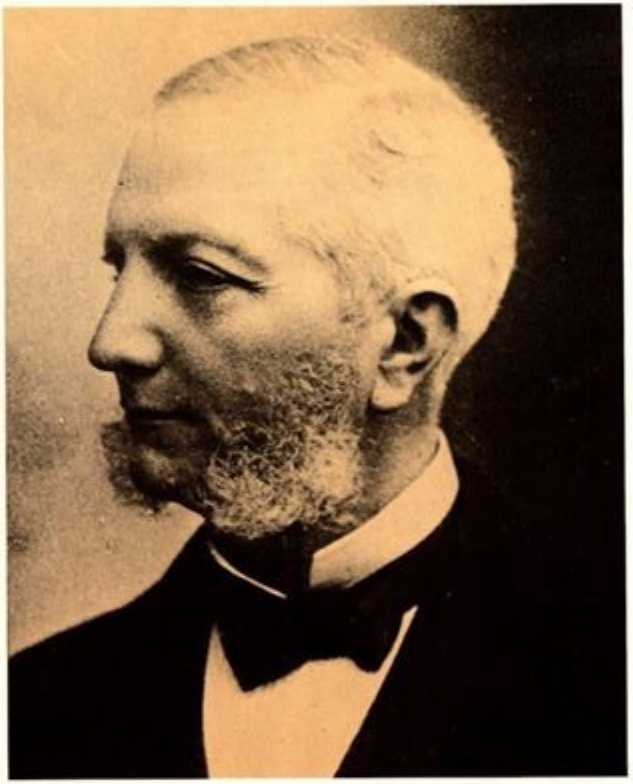

Photo Roger Viollet

Cette «injection intraveineuse d'un produit iodé» opacifie les voies urinaires : elle permet au praticien de découvrir la valeur fonctionnelle des reins, la présence de toute anomalie, l'état exact de la vessie et des canaux.

Cette émission, documentaire et historique, a aussi son incidence dans l'actualité : soixante-dix ans après les premières assises présidées par Félix Guyon, Paris est à nouveau désigné pour accueillir, en leur XVIII[e] Congrès, les 1600 membres, venus de 56 pays, que groupe aujourd'hui la Société internationale d'urologie.

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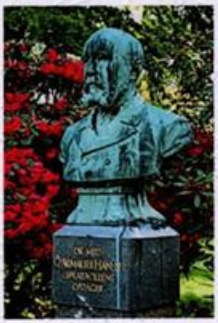
Gerhard Hansen

Gerhard Henrik Armauer Hansen (29 July 1841 – 12 February 1912) was a Norwegian physician, remembered for his identification of the bacterium Mycobacterium leprae in 1873 as the causative agent of leprosy.

Hansen was born in Bergen, Norway and attended the Bergen Cathedral School. He at Rikshospitalet in Christiania (now Oslo) and as a doctor in Lofoten. In 1868 Hansen returned to Bergen to study leprosy while working at Lungegård Hospital (Lungegårdshospitalet) with Daniel Cornelius Danielssen, a noted expert.

Leprosy was regarded as largely hereditary or otherwise miasmic in origin. Hansen concluded on the basis of epidemiological studies that leprosy was a specific disease with a specific cause. In 1870–71 Hansen travelled to Bonn and Vienna to gain the training necessary for him to prove his hypothesis. In 1873, he announced the discovery of Mycobacterium leprae in the tissues of all sufferers, although he did not identify them as bacteria, and received little support. The discovery was done with a "new and better" microscope.



Bust of Dr. Armauer Hansen, Botanical garden, University of Bergen, Norway

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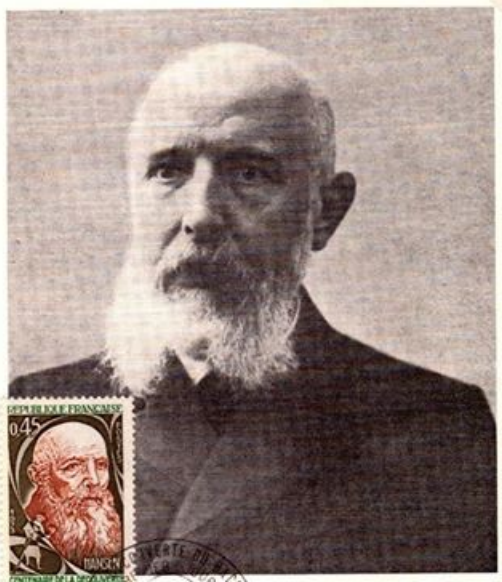

Armauer HANSEN
(1841-1912)

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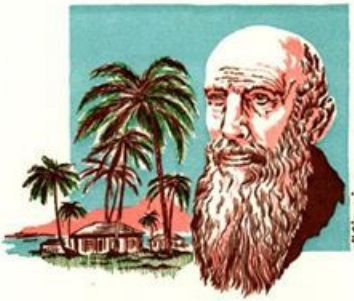
Nº 851 HISTORIQUE F.D.C.



CENTENAIRE DE LA DÉCOUVERTE
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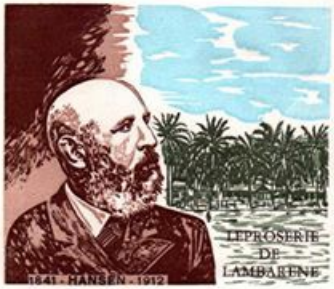

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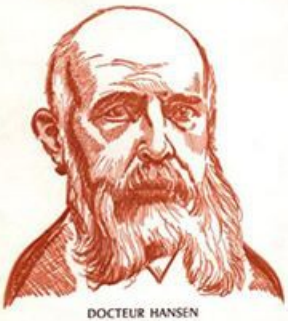

DOCTEUR HANSEN
(1841 - 1912)
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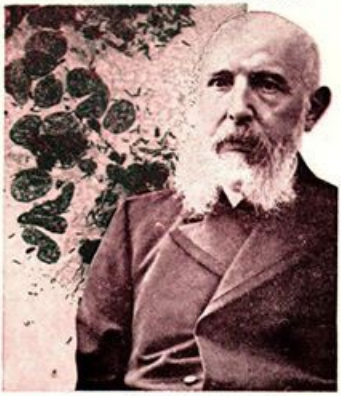
1873 Découverte de la Lèpre 1973



932 Armauer HANSEN (1841 - 1912)

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Eugène Jamot, sleeping sickness

Eugène Jamot (14 November 1879 – 24 April 1937) was a French physician who played a major role in the prevention of sleeping sickness in Cameroun and other African countries.

He was born in the hamlet of La Borie, part of the commune of Saint-Sulpice-les-Champs, in the Creuse département of central France. Jamot trained as a medical doctor at the University of Montpellier. In 1909, he enrolled at the Marseilles School of Tropical Medicine and a year later, in 1910 he went to Cameroon with a French colonial hygiene group. They joined German scientists who had organised a Sleeping Sickness Treatment Research Group. Jamot discovered that the tsetse fly was the vector of the trypanosomes causing the disorder. By sending multiple public health intervention teams in villages, Jamot's team considerably reduced the incidence of trypanosomiasis, and thus, its transmission, in Cameroun and hence the disease.

Later Jamot was made director of the Pasteur Institute at Brazzaville. He died on 7 April 1937, in the village of Sardent, Creuse.

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Eugène JAMOT

Lutte contre la maladie du sommeil
1879-1937

Eugène Jamot est né à La Borie, près de Saint-Sulpice-les-Champs (Creuse) le 14 novembre 1879. Il fit ses études secondaires à Aubusson dans l'intention déjà d'être médecin, mais la mort de son père ayant perturbé ce projet, il fera des études de sciences à l'université de Poitiers, dont il sortira à 21 ans avec la licence. Il passa trois années en Algérie, et fut nommé professeur adjoint au lycée de Montpellier. C'est alors qu'il consacre son temps libre à des études de médecine. Reçu au concours de l'externat, il soutient enfin sa thèse de doctorat en 1908. Installé d'abord à Sardent (Creuse), il ne résiste pas longtemps à l'appel de l'aventure coloniale. Après une formation à l'école d'application de Marseille, il est désigné en 1911 pour participer à la campagne du Tchad. De retour en France, il suit les leçons de l'Institut Pasteur de Paris. En 1914, il est nommé sous-directeur de l'Institut Pasteur de Brazzaville. Il se distingue comme médecin-chef de la colonne engagée contre les troupes allemandes au Cameroun. De retour à Brazzaville, il se consacrera pendant une quinzaine d'années à la lutte contre les maladies tropicales, et particulièrement contre la terrible "maladie du sommeil" ou ***trypanosomiase.***

La trypanosomiase est une maladie parasitaire dont l'agent pathogène est le trypanosome et le vecteur la célèbre mouche tsé-tsé ou Glossine, qui se gorge de sang et transmet le parasite dont elle a pu s'infecter. La maladie se manifeste par une fièvre persistante, des adénopathies, des taches cutanées, des troubles cardio-vasculaires, digestifs et génitaux, des maux de tête et autres signes neuro-psychiques. Au dernier stade de la maladie, le sujet devient d'une maigreur squelettique et tombe dans un état d'hébétude et de torpeur proche du sommeil.

On a cru à une certaine époque que seuls les noirs étaient susceptibles d'être contaminés. Il n'en était évidemment rien, et dans les années 1900, la lutte contre la maladie du sommeil devint une obligation absolue pour les organisateurs de la colonisation blanche en afrique tropicale. Les thérapeutiques modernes de la trypanosomiase d'Afrique sont encore délicates à administrer. Seule une rigoureuse prophylaxie permet de contenir l'extension de la maladie. L'action et les méthodes employées par E. Jamot furent contestées, mais elles donnèrent des résultats qui furent hautement vantés lors de l'Exposition coloniale de Paris. E. Jamot fut même proposé pour le prix Nobel de médecine.

Retiré à Sardent en 1936, Eugène Jamot reprit son activité de médecin de campagne obscur. Il mourut le 24 avril 1937 dans une sorte de disgrâce qui ne fut réparée qu'en 1954 lorsqu'on inaugura, en présence de M. Gaston Monnerville et de nombreuses personnalités africaines un monument érigé sur la place de Saint-Sulpice des Champs "A la mémoire du médecin-colonel Eugène Jamot".

JACKY LARRIVIERE, Graveur à l'Imprimerie des Timbres Poste à PERIGUEUX a signé l'illustration du feuillet et gravé le timbre.

Robert Koch

Robert Heinrich Hermann Koch, 11 December 1843 – 27 May 1910) was a celebrated German physician and pioneering microbiologist. As the founder of modern bacteriology, he is known for his role in identifying the specific causative agents of tuberculosis, cholera, and anthrax and for giving experimental support for the concept of infectious disease. In addition to his innovative studies on these diseases, Koch created and improved laboratory technologies and techniques in the field of microbiology, and made key discoveries in public health. His research led to the creation of Koch's postulates, a series of four generalized principles linking specific microorganisms to specific diseases that remain today the "gold standard" in medical microbiology. As a result of his groundbreaking research on tuberculosis, Koch received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1905. The Robert Koch Institute is named in his honour.

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Bundesrepublik Deutschland
5/1982

BONN 1
Erstausgabe
100 Jahre Entdeckung
des Tuberkulose-Erregers
durch Robert Koch
18.-2.1982
5300

»Robert Koch«

Anlaß: 100 Jahre Entdeckung des Tuberkulose-Erregers durch Robert Koch

Am 24. März 1882 hielt Robert Koch, damals Regierungsrat am Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamt Berlin, vor der Berliner Physiologischen Gesellschaft einen bereits damals als sensationell angesehenen Vortrag zum Thema »Die Ätiologie der Tuberkulose«, in dem er aufgrund von neuen Färbemethoden und Tierversuchen den Nachweis eines bakteriellen Erregers der Tuberkulose erbrachte. Erst dieser Erregernachweis ermöglichte die Zuordnung der weitverbreiteten Volksseuche Tuberkulose, der damals ein Siebentel der Bevölkerung zum Opfer fiel, in den Bereich der Infektionskrankheiten. Diese Entdeckung hatte wichtige Änderungen in den damaligen Bekämpfungsmaßnahmen zur Folge. Weil ein direkter Angriff auf den Krankheitserreger therapeutisch noch nicht möglich war, standen die Isolierung der ansteckungsfähig Erkrankten in Spezialkliniken und Desinfektionsmaßnahmen für die Umgebung künftig im Vordergrund.

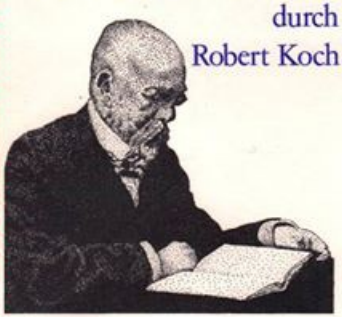
1905 wurde Robert Koch der Nobelpreis zugesprochen, hauptsächlich für die Entdeckung des Tuberkulose-Erregers.

Erst etwa 60 Jahre nach dieser Entdeckung waren die vielfältigen Bemühungen erfolgreich, Medikamente zu entwickeln, die den Krankheitserreger direkt anzugreifen und in wenigen Wochen abzutöten vermögen, ohne dabei den Patienten zu schädigen.

So kann dank der wegbereitenden Entdeckung Robert Kochs damit gerechnet werden, daß die einstige Volksseuche Tuberkulose in entwickelten Ländern in absehbarer Zeit ausgerottet ist.

Ersttagsbrief First Day Cover

100 Jahre Entdeckung
des Tuberkulose-Erregers
durch
Robert Koch



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Ersttags-Sammelblatt

Ausgabetag 18. 2. 1982

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Henri Mondor—Biographer and Surgeon

Henri Mondor is recognized in medicine for his description of thrombophlebitis of the thoracoepigastric vein (Mondor disease). He is most famous, however, as a biographer.

Mondor was born at Saint-Cernin (France) in 1885. He entered the Faculty of Medicine in Paris in 1903 and received his MD degree in 1909. World War I interrupted Mondor's surgical training (under the tutelage of Paul Lecene) but gave him extensive experience with emergency operations. He was among the first surgeons to emphasize that the mortality rate decreases when the interval between perforation and surgical closure is shortened. His book on emergency diagnosis, *Diagnostics Urgents*, underwent 5 editions. He wrote many articles on cancer of the rectum, perforation of viscera, gynecologic operations, and the value of roentgenography in emergency surgical procedures and was coeditor of the *Journal de Chirurgie* and *Presse Médicale*. Because of his expertise in teaching anatomy and symptomatology to medical students, he was appointed professor of surgical pathology and subsequently clinical professor of surgery at La Salpêtrière (France).

After 1940, Mondor contributed less to the medical literature and instead devoted his evenings to nonsurgical writing. His medical biographies of Louis Pasteur (1822-1895), Guillaume Dupuytren (1879-1955), and René Leriche (1777-1835) were well received. His long, carefully documented biography of the French poet Stéphane Mallarmé (1842-1898) had undergone 37 editions at the time of Mondor's death. He wrote several works on the life of Paul Valéry (1871-1945), one of the most distinguished French poets of the early 20th century.

Mondor died on April 6,1962, and was honored on a stamp (Scott No. B542) issued by France in 1982.—R. A. Kyle and M. A. Shampo

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Sur la figurine, le caducée des Services de Santé nous renseigne sur la destinée médicale de Henri Mondor dont nous voyons ici reproduite la physionomie débonnaire, un peu interrogative. Le fond manuscrit atteste l'autre face de cet esprit éminent qui allia le goût de la Médecine à celui des Lettres. Henri Mondor naît en 1885 à Saint-Cernin dans le Cantal; il va être le témoin privilégié des grandes transformations de la chirurgie moderne et devient professeur de clinique chirurgicale à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris. Dès 1943, il évoque dans un vaste ouvrage la pensée des plus célèbres savants français, d'Ambroise Paré à Pasteur et publie plusieurs traités de chirurgie; il consacre également une étude approfondie à Dupuytren, le fameux chirurgien de Louis XVIII puis de Charles X, qui donne sa place à l'anatomie pathologique. Praticien, il a tenté une réflexion théorique tant sur la pratique de son art que sur son histoire. De façon concomittante, il développe une œuvre littéraire en profondeur consacrée à Mallarmé : *"Salut au poète"* (1938), *"L'amitié de Verlaine et de Mallarmé"* (1940), *"Vie de Mallarmé"* (1941-1942). Suite logique d'une attirance pour la poésie, il publie : *"Les premiers temps d'une amitié: Valéry et Gide"*, *"Trois discours pour Paul Valéry"*, *"Histoire d'un faune"* et *"L'affaire du Parnasse"*. C'est d'autant moins un hasard lorsque l'on sait que Mallarmé et Valéry s'intéressaient de près à la science et qu'ils se trouvaient dans les mêmes courants de pensée pacifiste, humaniste et radicaliste. Il aborde l'étude de personnages aussi différents que le philosophe Alain ou l'aviateur Eugène Lefébure. Et s'il illustre l'ouvrage de Paul Valéry *"L'homme et sa coquille"*, il établit aussi une édition sur *"Les gens de médecine"* de Daumier. Il devient membre de l'Académie de Médecine en 1945, de l'Académie Française en 1946, puis entre à l'Académie des Sciences en 1961 un an avant sa mort qui surviendra en 1962 à Neuilly-sur-Seine.

HENRI MONDOR
1885-1962

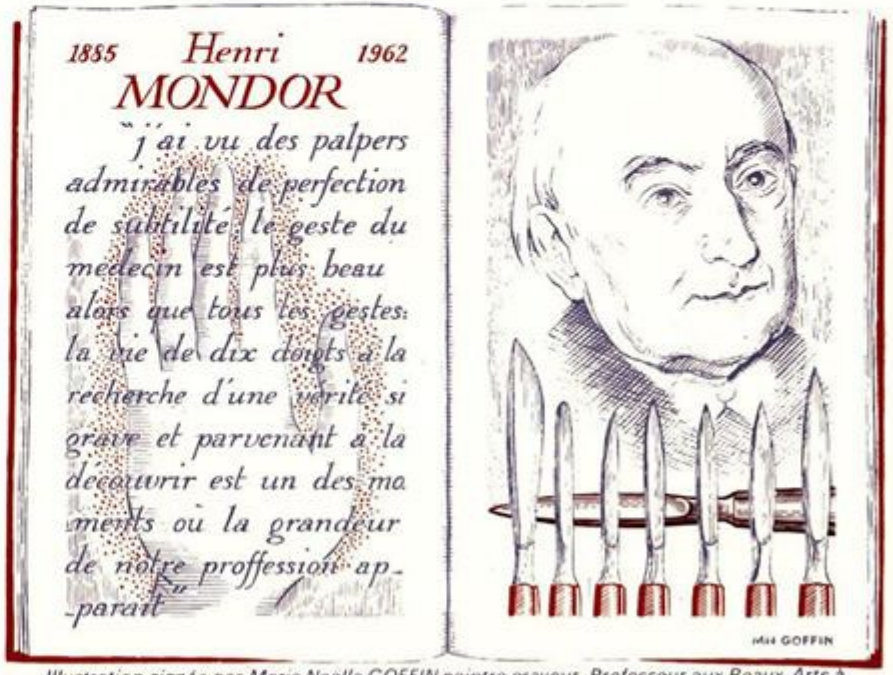
1885 Henri 1962
MONDOR
"j'ai vu des palpers admirables de perfection de subtilité le geste du médecin est plus beau alors que tous les gestes: la vie de dix doigts à la recherche d'une vérité si grave et parvenant à la découvrir est un des mo ments où la grandeur de notre proffession ap- -parait"
Mie GOFFIN

Illustration signée par Marie Noelle GOFFIN peintre graveur, Professeur aux Beaux-Arts à LILLE et créatrice du timbre émis.

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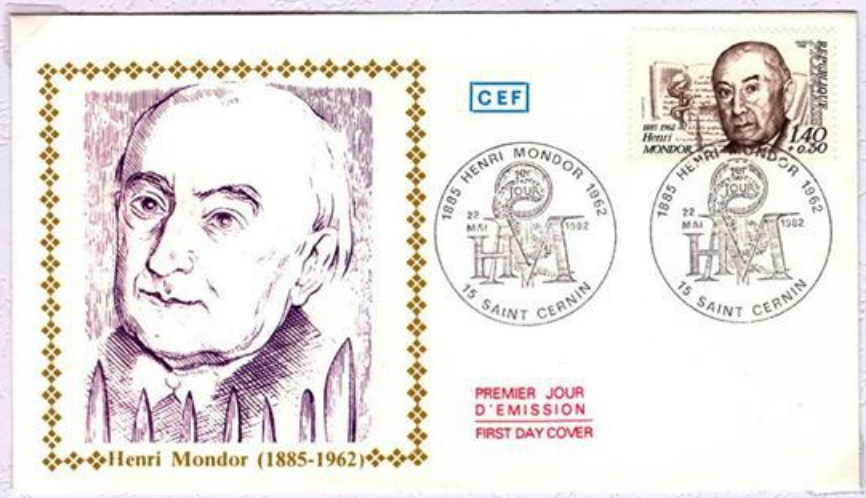

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Jacques Monod—
Molecular Biologist

Born in Paris on February 9, 1910, Jacques Monod moved with his family to Cannes, France, when he was 7 years old. His father was a painter, engraver, and art historian. His mother was an American, born in Milwaukee, Wis.

After attending school in Cannes, Monod went to Paris in 1928 to study biology at the Sorbonne. He obtained a fellowship at the University of Strasbourg in 1931. Monod returned to Paris the following year to work with a zoologist, Maurice Caullery (1868-1958). In the summer of 1934, Monod embarked on a voyage to Greenland. Although he planned to participate in another expedition to Greenland 2 years later, he obtained a Rockefeller Fellowship and went to the United States instead to study genetics with the American zoologist Thomas Hunt Morgan (1866-1945) and his group. That same year, the ship on which Monod had previously sailed to Greenland was lost with all hands aboard. Genetics had saved the life of Jacques Monod!

Some time later, Monod returned to the Laboratoire de Zoologie de la Sorbonne, where he initially studied the growth rate of glaucoma piriformis organisms, a difficult organism with which to work. In 1937, he began to study the *Escherichia coli* organism and showed that the growth yield was a function of energy and that the growth rate was controlled by an enzymatic reaction. Monod received the PhD degree in 1941 for his thesis "Recherches sur la croissance des cultures bacteriennes."

During World War II (1939-1945), Monod joined the underground armies and was arrested by the German gestapo. He managed to escape, however, and joined the French army after the liberation of Paris. After the war, he returned to the Sorbonne and subsequently moved to the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. His work there led to the hypothesis that genes produce a repressing substance (repressor) that blocks their expression.

In 1953, Monod became head of the department of cellular biochemistry at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique

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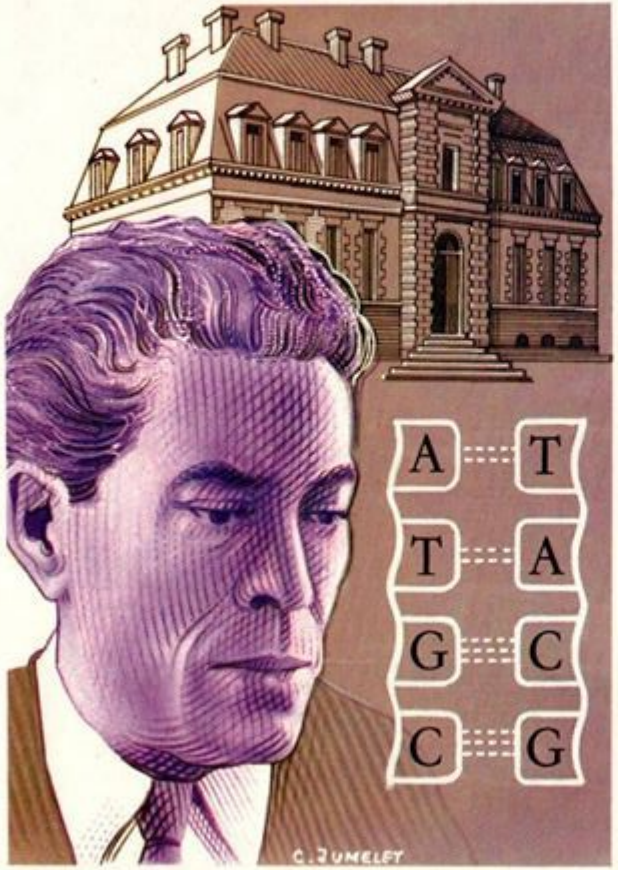
Jacques MONOD

Biologiste
1910-1976



L'attribution du Prix Nobel de médecine, en 1965, à l'équipe des professeurs Monod, Jacob et Lwoff fut saluée comme un événement. Une légitime fierté nationale trouvait à s'exprimer dans des travaux qui marquèrent une date incontestable dans l'histoire de la biologie moléculaire, avec la découverte de la régulation génétique du métabolisme cellulaire. Les spectaculaires expériences de la génétique contemporaine sont largement redevables à ces travaux.

Né à Paris en 1910, Jacques Monod fit ses études secondaires à Cannes et s'inscrivit en 1928 à la faculté des sciences de Paris. Chercheur au Laboratoire d'évolution des êtres organisés, il prépare une thèse de doctorat sur la cinétique de la croissance des populations bactériennes, qu'il soutient en 1941. En 1936, il avait pu aborder aux Etats-Unis une science alors peu développée en France, la génétique, grâce à une bourse Rockefeller.

Il prit part à la Résistance et appartint, en 1944-45 à l'Etat-major de la 1ère armée. Il entra après la Libération dans le service de A. Lwoff à l'Institut Pasteur, dont il deviendra le directeur en 1971, après y avoir été chef de laboratoire puis chef du service de physiologie microbienne. En 1967, il fut nommé professeur au Collège de France.

Jacques Monod ne fut pas seulement un homme de laboratoire. Il prit part aux débats publics, en particulier à ceux qui touchaient son domaine de compétence. En 1948, il fut de ceux qui dénoncèrent avec énergie les frauduleuses théories du biologiste stalinien Lyssenko, négatrices des lois de la génétique, au nom desquelles furent déportés les meilleurs biologistes d'Union soviétique. En 1953, il prit part à la campagne internationale en faveur des époux Rosenberg, dont l'exécution marqua l'apogée de l'hystérie maccarthyste anti-communiste, au mépris des plus élémentaires droits de l'homme. Il fut président du mouvement Choisir qui milita en faveur de la législation de la contraception et de l'avortement. Il apporta un soutien public aux partisans de l'euthanasie et du droit à une mort douce.

En 1971, Jacques Monod publia un livre philosophique qui marqua durablement les débats intellectuels, tant dans les milieux scientifiques que dans le grand public : Le Hasard et la Nécessité, essai sur la philosophie naturelle de la biologie moderne. Il y démontre que la naissance de la vie dans l'univers n'est que la conséquence fortuite des lois physiques et que donc l'Homme pourrait ne pas être.

Claude JUMELET, Maître Graveur à l'Imprimerie des Timbres-Poste à Périgueux a gravé la figurine émise et réalisé l'illustration du feuillet.

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Médecins et Biologistes Célèbres

Jacques **MONOD** *(1910-1976)*

FIRST DAY COVER

PREMIER JOUR
D'ÉMISSION
FIRST DAY COVER

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Philippe Pinel, Pitie-Salpetriere Hospital

Dr. Philippe Pinel at the Salpêtrière, 1795 by Tony Robert-Fleury. Pinel ordering the removal of chains from patients at the Paris Asylum for insane women.

Color enhanced image based on a painting by Joseph-Nicolas Robert-Fleury (1797-1890), of Philippe Pinel, chief physician of Pitie-Salpetriere Hospital in Paris, ordering the removal of chains from mentally-disabled patients in 1795. Pinel (1745-1826) is considered the founder of modern psychiatry. He was chief physician of Salpetriere from 1795 until his death in 1826.

Philippe Pinel , 20 April 1745 – 25 October 1826) was a French physician who was instrumental in the development of a more humane psychological approach to the custody and care of psychiatric patients, referred to today as moral therapy. He also made notable contributions to the classification of mental disorders and has been described by some as "the father of modern psychiatry". An 1809 description of a case that Pinel recorded in the second edition of his textbook on insanity is regarded as the earliest evidence for the existence of the form of mental disorder known as dementia praecox or schizophrenia in the 20th century by some although Emil Kraepelin is generally accredited with its first conceptualisation.

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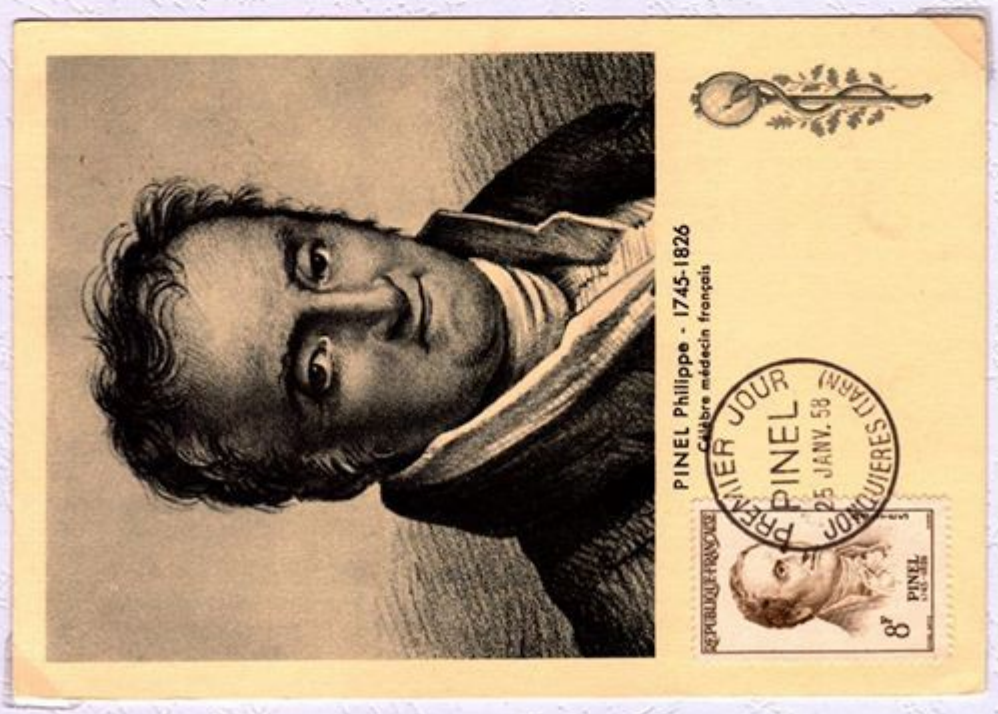

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Baron Antoine Portal

Baron Antoine Portal (January 5, 1742 – July 23, 1832) was a French anatomist, doctor, medical historian and founding president of the Académie Nationale de Médecine.

Born on January 5, 1742 in Gaillac, he was the eldest of 12 siblings. He studied medicine in Albi, Toulouse and Montpellier and started his career as a teacher of anatomy.

In 1766, Portal moved to Paris to take up a similar post, and was appointed to the prestigious position of professor of anatomy to the Jardin du Roi. Louis XVIII named him the first Doctor to the King, a post he served under Charles X as well. His close relationship with King Louis led in 1820 to the creation of what became the Académie Nationale de Médecine, of which he was lifelong president.

In 1803 he published "Cours d'anatomie médicale", a 5-volume work on medical history. He was probably the first to describe amyloid in liver in 1789 when he noted a lard-like substance in an elderly woman's liver. He was the first to describe bleeding due to esophageal varices. He also published article on clinical features of epilepsy.

He died in 1832 at the age of 90 and was buried in Saint Pierre de Montmartre.

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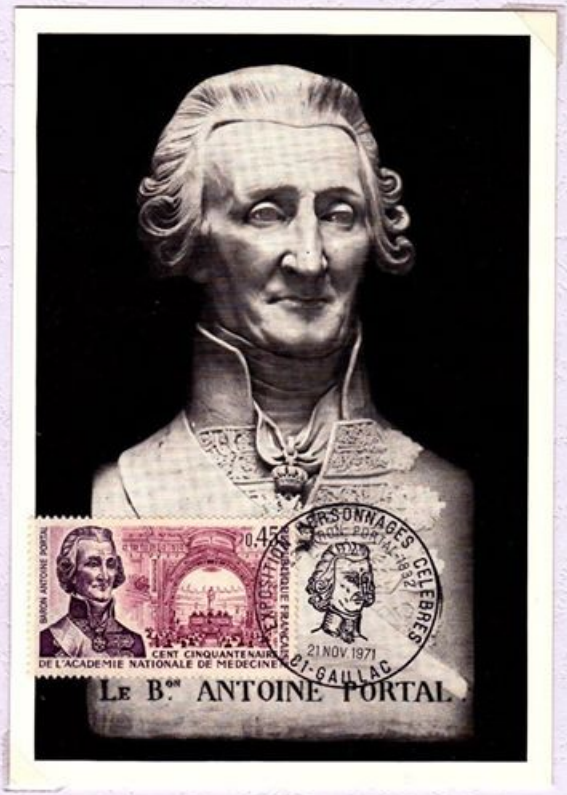

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René Leriche,

René Leriche, fully named Henri Marie René Leriche, was born on October 12, 1879 in Roanne (Loire) and died on December 28, 1955 in Cassis (Bouches-du-Rhône). He was a surgeon and a French physiologist.

He was a specialist in pain, vascular surgery and the sympathetic trunk. He sensitized many who were mutilated in the first World war, he was the first to be interested in pain and to practice gentle surgery with as little trauma as possible. Two symptoms have the name Algoneurodystrophy and the aortic iliac obliteration.

Leriche syndrome

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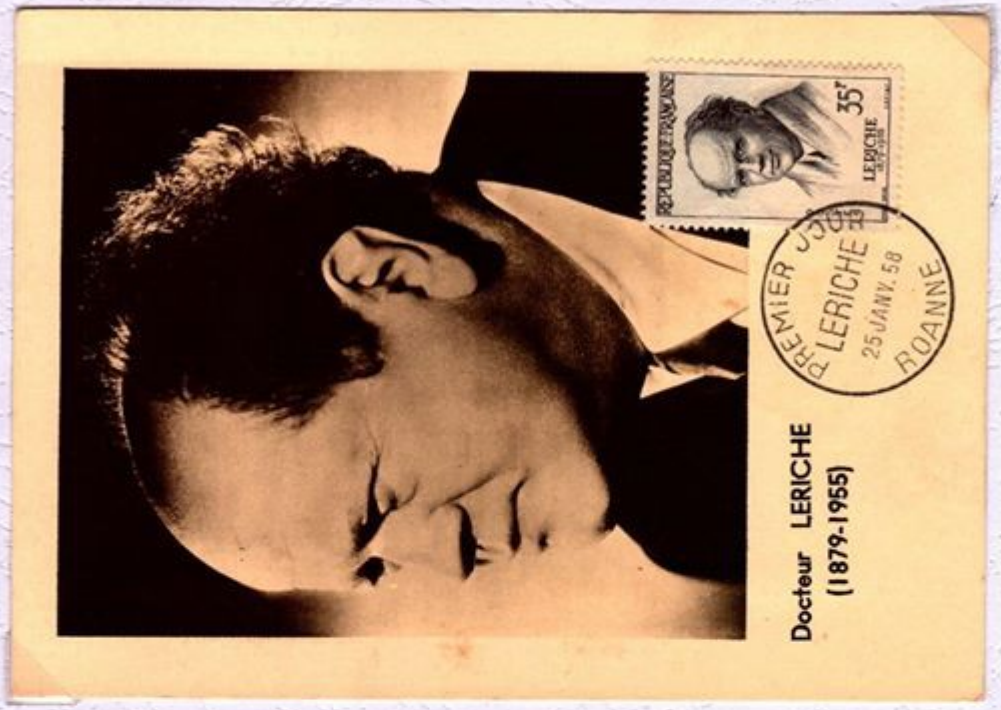

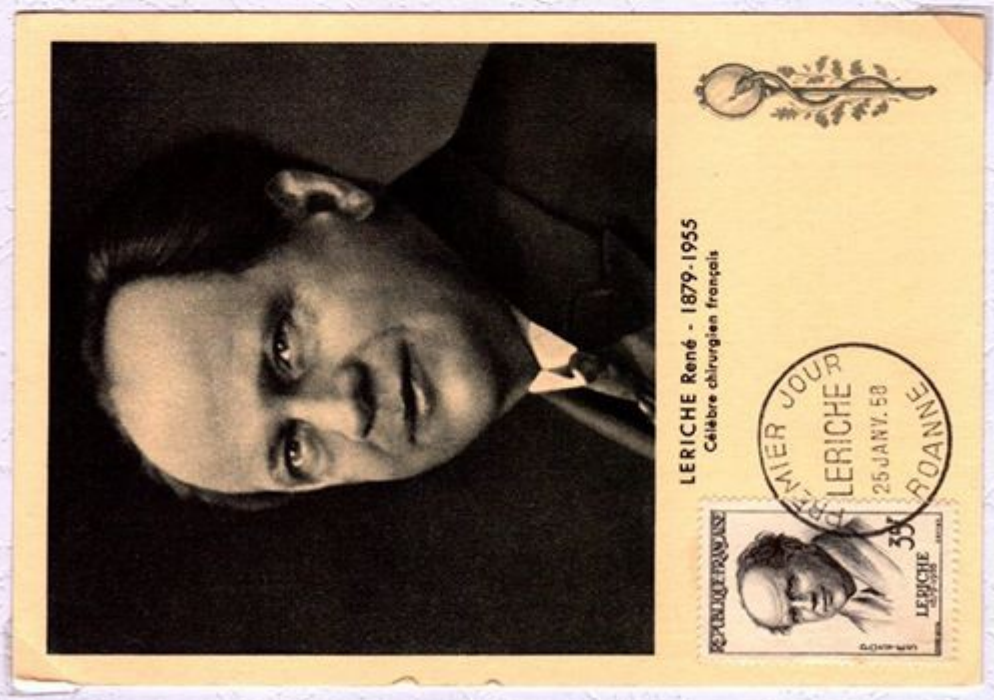

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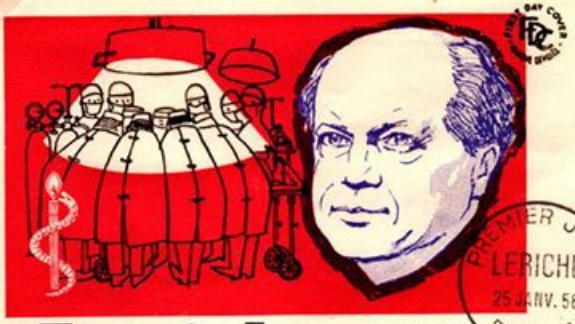

PREMIER JOUR
LERICHE
25 JANV. 58
ROANNE

PREMIER JOUR
LERICHE
25 JANV. 58
ROANNE

Leriche

(1879-1955)

UN DES PLUS GRAND CHIRURGIEN DU XX^e SIÈCLE · INITIATEUR EN CHIRURGIE PHYSIOLOGIQUE

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FIRST DAY COVER

Mr Raymond Petitgas
7 Rue de Liege
Bois Colombes
Seine

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Jean Rostand—Genetics and Teratology

Born in Paris (France) on October 30, 1894, Jean Rostand spent most of his childhood at Cambo in the Pyrenees. He was the son of Edmond Rostand (1868-1919), the dramatist, and the poetess Rosemonde Gerard (1871-1953). As a child, he would lie in the garden for hours studying insects. By the age of 13 years, he was familiar with the works of Claude Bernard (1813-1878), Louis Pasteur (1822-1895), Charles Darwin (1809-1882), and the French naturalist Chevalier Lamarck (1744-1829). After passing his final examination at Bordeaux, France, in 1911, he left school and opened a small laboratory on the second floor of the family home at Cambo.

In 1922, Rostand moved to Paris and worked at the Salpetriere, where he experimented with hormones in an attempt to produce male births in rabbits. He passed examinations in general physiology, biochemistry, mineralogy, botany, histology, and general embryology and obtained combined certificates in physics, chemistry, and biology. He worked in the laboratory of the physician Jean Hyacinthe Vincent (1862-1950) in Paris, where he prepared an antityphoid vaccine.

Rostand devoted himself to the study of the sex of gynogenetic animals and to hereditary anomalies in toads, frogs, and tadpoles. He studied the gonad-stimulating action of the hypophysis in various batrachians and developed a successful method for the preservation of semen. In 1928, he published a well-received book on chromosomes.

Because his scientific work dealt mainly with parthenogenesis, it led Rostand to dream of the creation of superior human beings, although he had serious misgivings about these "enfants rectifies" ("made-to-measure" children). Rostand published 3 collections of maxims in which he discussed the ethical and philosophic aspects of biologic studies. An atheist, he had no overwhelming admiration for humans, but he pitied their misery.

Rostand became a member of the French Academy in 1959. He died in 1977 and was honored on a stamp (Scott No. B588) issued by France in 1987.—R. A. Kyle and M. A. Shampo

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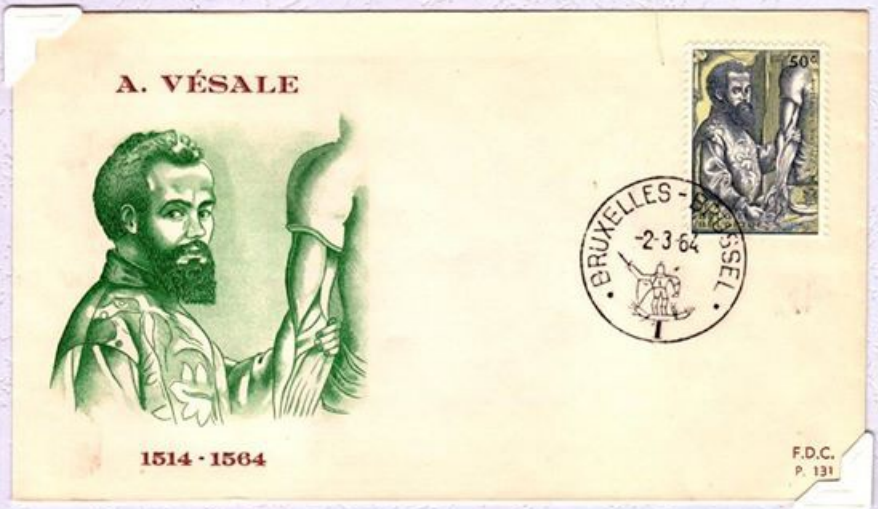
Andreas Vesalius



Andreas Vesalius (31 December 1514 – 15 October 1564) was a 16th-century Flemish/Netherlandish anatomist, physician, and author of one of the most influential books on human anatomy, De humani corporis fabrica (On the Fabric of the Human Body). Vesalius is often referred to as the founder of modern human anatomy. He was born in Brussels, which though now part of Belgium, was then part of the Habsburg Netherlands. He was professor at the University of Padua and later became Imperial physician at the court of Emperor Charles V.

ANDREAE VESALII
BRVXELLENSIS, SCHOLAE
medicorum Patauinæ professoris, de
Humani corporis fabrica
Libri septem

Alexandre Emile Jean Yersin

Alexandre Emile Jean Yersin (22 September 1863 – 1 March 1943) was a Swiss and naturalized French physician and bacteriologist. He is remembered as the discoverer of the bacillus responsible for the bubonic plague or pest, which was later named in his honour (Yersinia pestis).

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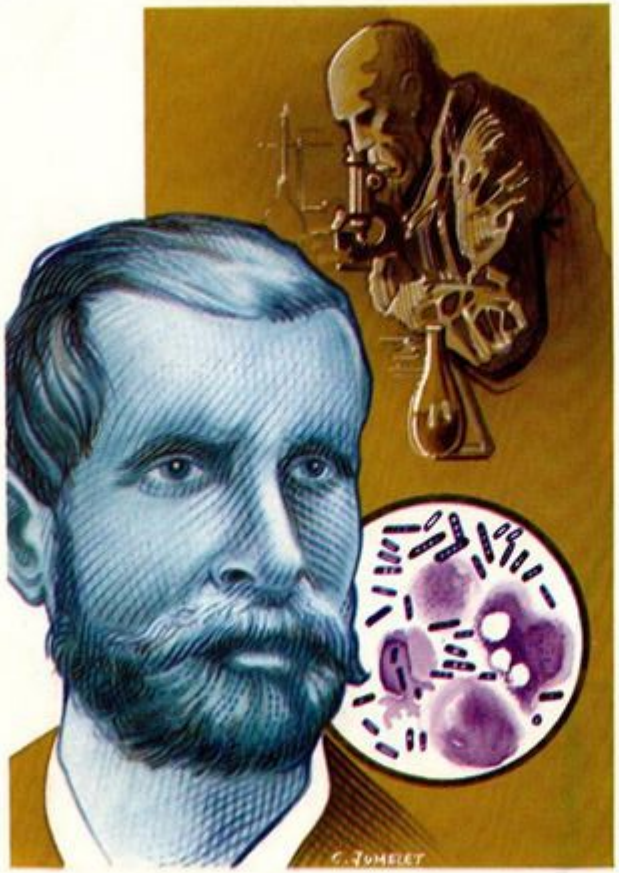
Alexandre YERSIN

Découverte du bacille de la peste
1863-1943

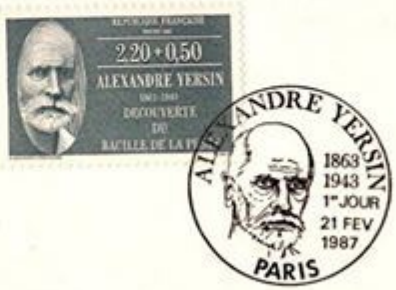


La dernière des grandes pandémies pesteuses de l'ère chrétienne partit du Yunnan en Chine dans les dernières années du XIXe. Elle devait durer jusqu'aux années 50 du nôtre, après s'être propagée dans le monde entier à cause de la navigation à vapeur. Entre 1918 et 1920, la peste tua une centaine de personnes à Paris.

En 1894, Alexandre Yersin était chargé par le gouvernement français, en sa qualité de médecin de santé colonial, d'étudier l'épidémie de peste bubonique qui venait d'éclater à Hong-Kong. Yersin connaissait déjà bien l'Asie. Depuis quatre ans, il navigait comme médecin sur les lignes de navigation des Messageries maritimes, et conduisait à l'occasion des expéditions d'exploration. Avant de se livrer à cette vie aventureuse, il avait pendant cinq ans étudié la micro-biologie avec Pasteur et Roux, travaillant au laboratoire de Pasteur rue d'Ulm, puis à l'Institut Pasteur fondé en 1888. En 1887, comme interne à l'hôpital des Enfants-Malades il avait soutenu sa thèse sur un type de tuberculose devenu classique sous son nom. Il avait également, avec Roux, identifié la toxine diphtérique et mis au point le serum. Dès le 20 juin 1894, Yersin isolait le bacille responsable de la peste bubonique : "Yersinia pestis", présent chez le rat comme chez l'homme. P.L. Simond démontrera quatre ans plus tard que la transmission du rat à l'homme se faisait par l'intermédiaire de la puce. Mais Yersin ne perd pas de temps et, rentré à Paris, il met au point assez rapidement une sérothérapie antipesteuse selon les méthodes pasteuriennes, en collaboration avec Calmette et Borrel. Dès lors, ayant fondé un laboratoire à Nha Trang (qui deviendra Institut Pasteur), il étudie les maladies humaines et animales qui sévissent en Annam, préparant vaccins et sérums. Pour financer son laboratoire, il introduit la culture du maïs et du café et acclimate l'hévéa (plante brésilienne) qui fera pendant longtemps la richesse du sud-est asiatique. Pendant la première guerre mondiale, la quinine qui permet de lutter contre le paludisme n'avait plus été acheminée vers l'Indochine : il acclimate le quinquina et produit de la quinine dès 1923.

Ayant fondé l'Ecole de médecine de Hanoï (1903-1904), il passa le reste de sa vie à Nha Trang, ne faisant que des visites à l'Institut Pasteur de Saïgon et à celui de Paris, dont il fut nommé directeur honoraire après la mort de son ami Emile Roux.

Il fut enterré à Nha Trang où l'on vénère sa mémoire dans une petite pagode voisine de son tombeau.



L'illustration du feuillet a été confiée à CLAUDE JUMELET Maître graveur à l'Imprimerie des Timbres Poste à PERIGUEUX et graveur du timbre émis.

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Doctor And The Doll, A Serious Case
Norman Rockwell, 1929

A Doctor examining a doll for the worried little girl. Sometimes known as The Doctor And The Doll but titled by Norman Rockwell as A Serious Case. This modern reproduction of a famous image created by Norman Rockwell for the cover of the Saturday Evening Post has also been used on calendars and advertising for many years.

THE GOOD DOCTOR PUTTING THE LITTLE GIRL AT EASE IN HIS OWN WAY... CUTE AND VERY INSIGHTFUL! ROCKWELL ALWAYS TREATED THE MEDICAL PROFESSION VERY SYMPATHETICALLY! THEY MAKE HOUSE CALLS, AND THEY TAKE TIME TO CHAT WITH THEIR PATIENTS!

Norman Perceval Rockwell (February 3, 1894 – November 8, 1978) was a 20th-century American author, painter and illustrator. His works enjoy a broad popular appeal in the United States for their reflection of American culture. Rockwell is most famous for the cover illustrations of everyday life he created for The Saturday Evening Post magazine over nearly five decades.

The Sick Child

by Gabriël Metsu,
c. 1664 - c. 1666
oil on canvas, h 32.2cm × w 27.2cm

In 1663 the plague raged throughout Amsterdam, killing one in ten citizens. Dating from around this time is Metsu's poignant portrayal of a sick child, rendered in powerful, bright colours against a grey background. The scene is reminiscent of a pieta, a representation of the Virgin Mary holding her son's dead body in her lap. The painting of the Crucifixion on the back wall also recalls Christ's suffering.

"Doctor and Doll"

Norman Rockwell Commemorative Cover Collection

Dr Amir's Medical Philately

The Doctor's Visit

by Jan STEEN
1668–1670
Oil on canvas
Mauritshuis Museum, The Hague

In another depiction the patient lies in a canopied bed, but cannot be too sick: her nutritional status seems quite good. An older woman, probably the mother, hands the doctor a cup with the preparation that he ordered. The girl looks at it apprehensively, knowing full well that it will be nauseating and will not help her. We are given a hint that the diagnosis is love from the painting that hangs on the wall of the bedroom showing a mythological scene of centaurs ravishing nymphs.

The Doctor by Luke Fildes

The thoughtful and concerned gaze of the well-dressed physician upon the face of his ill, young patient dominates the center of "The Doctor", an iconic oil painting completed by the British artist Sir Samuel Luke Fildes (1843–1927) in 1891. The scene unfolds in the humble home of this distraught family, with one small area rug and the hanging laundry in a single modest-sized room used for all manner of everyday life.

The parents are nearly lost in the background of this scene, but when found, add a deep layer of despair in the collapsed pose of the wife with her hands in prayer. Her husband empathetically places a hand of comfort on her shoulder, while gazing in the direction of his ill daughter and the respected doctor.

The doctor is observing the 'crisis' of the child's illness, the critical stage in pre-antibiotic days when the patient is no longer overwhelmed by infection. The breaking light of dawn on the child's face suggests the crisis is over and that recovery is possible.

The Doctor (1887, The Tate Britain, London) is the enduring image of the Victorian GP and is frequently used to portray the qualities of a good doctor to this day.

FIRST DAY
OF ISSUE

"THE DOCTOR" BY SIR SAMUEL LUKE FILDES

Commemorating the
100th ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FOUNDING OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION

ATLANTIC CITY
JUN 9
9-AM
1947
N. J.

FIRST DAY
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"THE DOCTOR" BY SIR SAMUEL LUKE FILDES

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ATLANTIC
JUNE
9
9:00 AM
1947
N. J.

The Doctor's Visit

by Jan STEEN
c. 1660
Oil on canvas, 86 x 99 cm
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

From the mid 1650s through the 1660s, Leiden artists, including Gerrit Dou, and Gabriel Metsu, depicted scenes with quack doctors attending dispirited women. Jan Steen himself treated the theme at least twenty times within the same period. Although artists from other cities, such as Samuel van Hoogstraten, also addressed the subject, the popularity of doctors as figures of amusements also reflects the prominence of the medical faculty at Leiden University, where doctors from all over the Netherlands received their training.

The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp

The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp is a 1632 oil painting on canvas by Rembrandt housed in the Mauritshuis museum in The Hague, the Netherlands. Dr. Nicolaes Tulp is pictured explaining the musculature of the arm to medical professionals.

The event can be dated to 31 January 1632: the Amsterdam Guild of Surgeons, of which Tulp was official City Anatomist, permitted only one public dissection a year, and the body would have to be that of an executed criminal.

Anatomy lessons were a social event in the 17th century, taking place in lecture rooms that were actual theatres, with students, colleagues and the general public being permitted to attend on payment of an entrance fee. The spectators are appropriately dressed for this social occasion.

Rembrandt's image is a fiction; in a typical anatomy lesson, the surgeon would begin by opening the chest cavity and thorax because the internal organs there decay most rapidly.

Before the Shot / A Study For the Doctor's Office
Norman Rockwell, 1958

This image was used for The Saturday Evening Post cover on March 15, 1958. By 1958, Norman Rockwell had captured the ideal of the family doctor in numerous illustrations for magazine covers and for pharmaceutical and life insurance ads. Unlike his previous doctor paintings, Before the Shot is a more realistic depiction of everyday American life. The painting documents the common use of penicillin following its first use in treating soldiers' wounds during World War II.

When describing his inspiration, Rockwell stated that "I guess everyone has sat in the doctor's office and examined his diplomas, wondering how good a doctor he was…This cover occasioned a great argument among my family and friends: how much of the boy's fanny should be showing. Some said more, some less. I finally locked the door of the studio and, after communing with myself for some time, lowered his pants to their present position, a compromise which avoids shocking nudity and yet reveals enough to provoke humor."

The Apothecary

by Pietro Longhi,
1752 about, 18th Century,
oil on canvas, cm 59 x 48.
(Gallerie dell'Accademia, Venice)

The Prescription

By Norman Rockwell

Care of the Sick, 1441-42
by Domenico di Bartolo

Di Bartolo's scene, enlivened by rich descriptive detail, shows doctors tending patients. On the left, two physicians examine the urine in a glass vessel. A patient below lies on a stretcher, his countenance full of trepidation. The center scene displays a patient with a bleeding thigh wound being prepared for an operation, a thorough washing of the feet among the rituals. On the right, the painter made a veiled critique of the benevolent, yet decidedly, corpulent monk who hears the confession of a man in bed. Although the Siena hospital distinguished itself in the Renaissance for its high level of cleanliness and order, Bartolo nonetheless included cats and dogs in the scene, characters not welcome in today's sterile medical environment.

Love Sickness

by Jan STEEN
c. 1660
Oil on canvas, 61 x 52 cm
Alte Pinakothek, Munich

Amongst the genre scenes that brought Steen popularity and fame, there are almost twenty showing a doctor's visit to a bourgois home. As theatrical as any Commedia dell'arte play, they present scenes full of misunderstandings, secrets, assumptions and indiscretions. The "illnesses" of the patients are generally unforeseen pregnancy or lovesickness. The bed with the painting of lovers hanging over it, and the statue of Amor on the draughtscreen of the door immediately indicate to the spectator what is going on. The basin of coals in the foreground with the burning thread - quack doctors diagnosed pregnancy by "reading" the smoke - and the maid with her suitor at the door are further typical features of this genre. The patient, whose pulse the doctor is counting, has a note in her hand on which the following words are written: "Daar baat gen/medesyn/want het is/minepeyn" ("No medicine can cure the pain of love").

The Sick Woman

by Jan STEEN
1663-66
Oil on canvas, 76 x 64 cm
Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam

This painting depicts a sick woman and a doctor in an interior. At the wall in the background there is a bed; on the wall a lute, and a clock can be seen.

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СТЕН
БОЛЬНАЯ И ВРАЧ

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ПОЧТА СССР

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12.XII.1974
ПЕРВЫЙ ДЕНЬ
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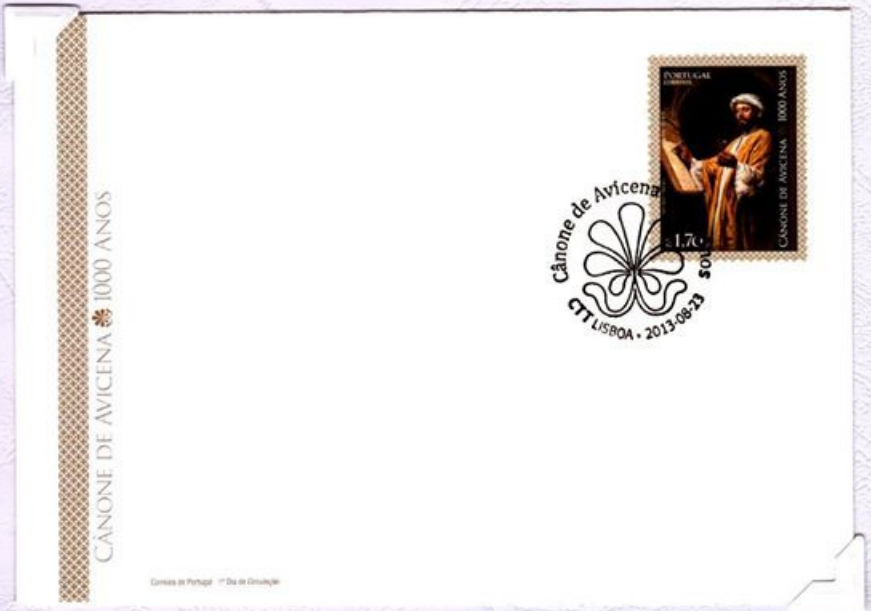
Antiochus et stratonice
by Ingres - Musée Condé

The Sickness of Antiochus or Stratonice and Antiochus is an 1840 painting by the French artist Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres. It is now in the Musée Condé in Chantilly.
Artist: Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres
Created: 1840
Media: Paint
Period: Neoclassicism

The subject was taken from ancient history. Erasistratus was a Greek doctor and anatomist, the first man known to have dissected the human body. Legend has it that he cured Antiochus, the son of Seleucus, King of Syria who was afflicted with an apparantly incurable malady that was causing him to waste away. Only Erasistratus was able to uncover the cause: Antiochus was dying of love for his young stepmother, Stratonice. Erasistratus persuaded the old king to give his young wife to his son, who then fully recovered.

CÂNONE DE AVICENA 1000 ANOS
PORTUGAL
CÂNONE DE AVICENA 1000 ANOS
€3.30
€3.30


CÂNONE DE AVICENA 1000 ANOS
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"The Prescription"

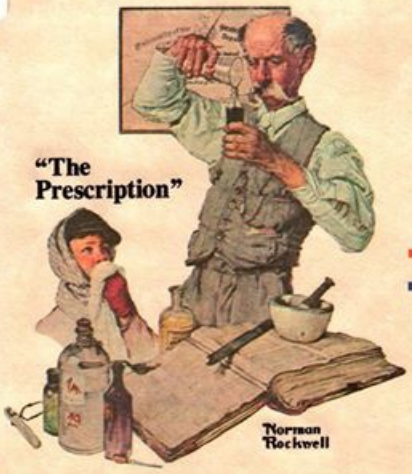
When Rockwell immortalized the neighborhood pharmacist on *The Saturday Evening Post* cover of March 18, 1939, he paid tribute to one of the most important members of the small community. Summoning a physician—who often lived in another town and who was frequently traveling the countryside tending to many patients—was reserved for serious illness.

For minor ailments, townspeople turned to the pharmacist. This dedicated man could be found at work, long after normal closing hours, if the "grippe" was going around. Rockwell's pharmacist carefully measures out a remedy for our young sufferer, whose trusting expression tells us he's confident that he'll soon be feeling better. The cap and muffler, carefully wrapped about his head and cked in at the neck, the mittens and the oversized ndkerchief held to his nose lead us to speculate that he was sent on this necessary errand by a mother busy caring for the rest of her brood.

The druggist's rumpled clothing and tired countenance indicate long and tedious hours on the job. The detail of his rough hands evidences Rockwell's knowledge of human anatomy.

In 1972, when pharmacists were saluted in the Partners in Health commemorative series, their ranks had grown to 100,000, and pharmacology had become a highly-specialized profession.

The 8-cent stamp was issued on November 10, 1972 at Cincinnati, Ohio. Featured are the symbol of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the serpent and bowl of the Greek goddess of health, Hygeia, and the mortar and pestle of the National Association of Retail Druggists. Commonly recognized as the trademark of the profession, the mortar and pestle are also present in Rockwell's painting.



Pharmacy Stamp First Issued Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1972

Mr. George Korda
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